## Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1880-

FOR PRESIDENT: GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The great principles of American liberty are still the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,

Maj. Gen. Comd'y Dept. La. and Texas.

Hancock.

The Democratic party has done honor to itself and to the principles it represents by the nominating as its standard bearer in the ensuing presidential contest Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania. The descendant of a distinguished family, he was educated as a soldier, graduated with honor at West Point, he distinguished himself as a brave soldier and efficient officer during the battles of the Mexican war, his services being rewarded with promotion for gallant services in the battles of San Antonia, Cherubusco and the other battles in front of the city of the Monte-From the commencement to the end of the late civil war he commended himself to the Union, sentiment of the North by his valor and skill in a dozen hard fought battles. McClellan, his commanding officer, named him "the superb," and in one of his dispatches, after a hard fought battle and glorious victory, announced the result by telegraphing that "Hancock fought splendidly." At Antietam he sprang into the trench and took command of the second corps on the death of the gallant Gen. Richardson, and wrestled victory from the jaws of defeat. At Gettysburg when our own Reynolds fell, Gen. Hancock took his place, stayed the retreating Union forces, extended the Union lines, checked the advance of Lee's magnificent army, waged battle for two days against his veteran hosts and finally repulsed them, falling severely wounded at the moment of victory. For his gallant services he was awarded by Congress a vote of thanks in the name of the people of the United States.

By services like these he won the admiration and applause of the entire North; and when after the war had ended he was placed in command of the military district of Louisiana and Texas, he won equal admiration from the people of the South by the magnanimity with which he treated his late enemies and the firmness with which he upheld the rights of the civil powers. The following extract from his general order of November 29, 1867, is worthy of being written in letters of gold and impressed on the memory of every American:

"In war it is indispensable to repel force by force and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority. But when insurrectionery force has been over thrown and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead and the civi administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty are still the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved."

Is it to be wondered at that the people of the South, first crushed in war and afterwards plundered and robbed by camp-followers and carpet-baggers, should look to this magnanimous conquerer as their deliverer? And is it to be wondered at, that when opportunity offered, the solid South, led on by the gallant Louisianians and Texans, should shake hands with the solid North and demand him as their leader in rescuing the government from the fraud which has usurped its powers and brought it into reproach both at home and abroad.

The unanimity with which the nomination was made, and the enthusiasm with which it is everywhere received gives assurance that it will be ratified by an overwhelming majority by the people at the polls, " and if he is elected he will take his seat."

HANCOCK led the column of the immortal fifty-six who signed the Declaration of Independence, and established the principles of Democracy in the United States. Hancock led the column at Antietam and Gettysburg, and broke the back-bone of rebellion and preserved the integrity of the Union. And now Hancock leads the column that is to regulate and purify the government, and save it from the horde of cormorants who have been feeding upon its life-blood.

Nor the least encouraging feature of the course of events that have marked the preliminaries of the Democratic convention which is now the cynosure of public interest, is the manifest purpose of the party to accord the heartiest support to its nominee. The Democrats hereabouts are only waiting for the name of the man in whose behalf they are ready to roll up their sleeves and do yeo-

HANCOCK drew first blood last night and after the adjournment his boom is reported to have attained growing preportions. The country will hail his nomination as it will that of any other pure, upright, honorable Democrat with the most positive enthusiasm.

THE bloody shirt is permanently retired as a factor in this campaign.

No other name in the country has the power to move the South like that of Hancock. When that section of the

country was in the valley of the shadow, his was the majestic form that strode between the bleeding victim and her cruel oppressors, and interposed his strong arm to prevent the total annihilation of civil freedom. A soldier than whem no other bears a nobler record, his clearly defined submission of the military to the civil power render his name a tower of strength among a liberty-loving

THE nomination of General Winfield Scott Hancock was not the wild, ungovernable impulse of an irresponsible crowd

His Friends Predicting his Nomination
First Ballot To-Day. fearful lest the name of some obnoxious person would be thrust upon them willynilly; it was a spontaneous outburst of was presented to the convention as its feeling in honor of a man whose services president. to his country have been monumental, and whose election is beyond the pale of

went up from the perspiring crowd in front of the INTELLIGENCER office about noon to-day tells the story. It was in marked contrast in sunshine and storm to Democratic prinwith the chill that passed through the ciples, in the name of Kentucky, therefore, Republicans on the reception of the news he presented his thanks. He welcomed of Garfield's nomination three weeks

As soon as Hancock's nomination was be borne triumphantly to victory. [Apannounced, the INTELLIGENCER flag was plause. He proceeded at some length to run up amid loud cheering, and almost simultaneously the Democratic cannon, "Old Buck" planted on the "hill" in the Eighth ward, thundered forth a salute of one hundred guns.

Ir you ask what state he hails from ... We proudly here avow: "He hails from Pennsylvania— But the Union claims him now."

If you ask what cause he fought for. Be this our sole reply : "He battled for the Union.

THERE are no Tilden men, nor Thurman men, nor Hendricks men, nor Randall men, nor Field men, nor Payne men anymore. All these sterling Democrats have rolled up their sleeves for HAN-COCK, and so will every other lover of his country.

THE spirit of the Democrats of the country is aptly illustrated in the telegram read in the convention yesterday announcing that the bonfire was ready to be lighted in honor of the Cincinnati

SAID a dozen Republicans to us this morning: "Hancock is the strongest candidate your party could have nominated, and only one objection can be not be told who and what he is. In whom, urged against him-he is a Democrat.

PENNSYLVANIA, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, will vote for Hancock, our soldier statesman next synonym of opposition to corruption in lican party for the fraud of 1876. The

THE last Democratic president came from Pennsylvania and was nominated at Cincinnati. This is a favorable omen-

DEMOCRATS, turn out this evening and show the Republicans what a mass

THE Dark Horse was so dark you couldn't see him this time.

DID you hear "Old Buck" out on the hill to-day ?

THE country is saved.

MINOR TOPICS. HANCOCK was always a terrible fellow

for flanking. The strategists in command had for twenty years been an imof the other booms should have remember- portant battle ground of the Democratic ed this peculiarity.

the Fulton Democrat, published at McCon- unanimous and cordial in their presentanellsburg, Pa., has severed his connection with that paper, having sold it to H. H. named. He was worthy of all support, Woodal, whose salutatory in the current and his administration, if nominated and number has the true Democratic ring, and shows the writer to be possessed of decided ability and an aptness at wielding the editorial pen.

GREVY is president, but Gambetta practically premier of France. So much is attested by the presentation and the passage in the chamber of deputies of the chief political measure of the year, the Plenary Amnesty bill. Its presentation in the French senate also has already been made, and its passage there is probable, though by a vote closer than that of the depu-

## PERSONAL.

The mallet used by the Prince of Wales in laying the corner-stone of the new cathedral at Truro was the one with which Charles II. laid the foundation stone of St-Paul's cathedral. It was presented to the Old Lodge of St. Paul by Sir Christopher Wren, a member of the Old Lodge.

Senator BAYARD is at his home in Wilmington. He looks well, and was in fine spirits and altogether unrufiled vesterday. General Hancock watches the Cincinnati battle from New York. Senator Thurman is in Columbus. Mr. Tilden takes his drives in the park as usual since the convention opened.

Mr. R. W. EMERSON is mentioned as one of the most frequent visitors at the Boston athenæum. He rarely goes to the city without stopping an hour or two, or perhaps half a day, among the books. Sometimes he will be seen standing at the top first act when in command of Louisiana and of one of the portable steps in the alcoves, having been there half an hour it may be, with a book in hand, opening the book as [ [Cheers. ] The slight word of a soldier soon as he took it from the shelf, and in- was proved by the acts of a statesman. I stantly becoming too much absorbed in its contents to stir from the spot. And some- to the north and to the south. A name

times he may be seen seated at a table that will thrill the republic. A name, if with his MSS. Mr. Horatio Seymour is described as going the other day with his brother John to see one of a line of splendid horses we can fling away our shields and owned for many years in the Seymour wage an aggressive war. We can family. The ex-governor critically examined the animal and pronounced an eloquent eulogy upon his many merits and fine points. Upon its conclusion, John Seymour, who had been quietly standing the Republicans will fall from their palsied by, remarked: "There is one important fact connected with this breed of horses, which you seem to have overlooked, and are imperiled. The people hang breathless to which I wish just now to call your aton your deliberation. Take heed; make tention." "What's that?" asked the no misstep. I nominate one who can carry governor. "They never refuse to run!" every southern state and who can carry governor. "They never refuse to run!" Mr. Seymour eyjoyed the joke and seemed to appreciate its application.

## CINCINNATI.

THE BALLOTING BEGUN.

HANCOCK LEADING AT THE OUTSET

His Name Received With Tumultuous En-Name Received With Tumultuous I thusiasm—Dan Dougherty's Masterly Plea in Behalf of the Pennsylvania Soldier—Bayard, Hendricks and Thurman Loudly Cheered.

THE HANCOCK BOOM GROWING.

At 1:45 p. m. Mr. Stevenson arrived and Judge Hoadly, on handing him the gav-

fall into no worthier hands. He was received with applause. He said he accepted the chair with a high apprecia-THE roar of approbation that tion of the honor and responsibility of the trust confided in him. He knew that he was not indebted for the compliment to any personal merit, but as a tribute to his grand old commonwealth and its devotion the representative men of the Democratic party to Cincinnati. There was joy in

> mission, but as his face was turned away from the reporters little of it could be heard. On motion, a resolution of thanks was tendered the temporary chairman for the able and impartial discharge of his duties, which Judge Hoadly briefly acknowl-

> A motion was carried to proceed to the nomination of candidates for president. M. McElroth of California named Judge Stephen J. Field, and Brown of Colorado

seconded the nomination. A call of Delaware was greeted with tumultuous applause. George Gray, of that state, presented the name of Thomas F. Bayard. He said Delaware, though small in numbers, was proud of her history and her position in the sisterhood of states. She was here to-day to do her best in behalf of the common cause. Who will lead best in the struggle for constitutional government and the people's rights they were here to-day to decide. [Voices—"Bayard, Bayard."] When the speaker mentioned the full name of Thomas Francis Bayard it was hailed with a spontaneous burst of applause. He was no novice, but a man of experience and statesmanship. His name and record were known wherever the flag floats, or the English tongue is spoken; with private character as spotless as snow; judgment clear as sunlight; wit keen as the flashing sabre. Honest. The people all know him, and need more than him, will the business interests aspirations than he whose name is the very present commanding strength of the Democratic party? Don't tell us that you admire and love him; that he is unavailable.

The call for Indiana was the signal for the most enthusiastic cheering outside of the delegates' seats, which was renewed wildly as the banner of Thomas A. Hendricks was waved from the rear of the

Don't tell us that he is too good a man to

command the suffrages of the Democratic

platform. Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, desired to present the name of a distinguished citizen of Indiana who was fit to be president. After complimentary illusions to all the candidates already presented, all of whom he knew were worthy of every honor, he said there was none, however, with more commendations in the works of his life than are attached to Thomas A. Hendricks. [Great applause.] Indiana party, and she had never faltered with Hendricks in the front. [Applause.] GEORGE W. SKINNER, the able editor of There were no divided counsels in Indiana. There was no treachery here. They were tion of the gentleman whom he had elected, would prove as efficient as his administration in every station he had filled in the past. To the South, who had been more faithful? To the North, who had been truer? Indiana nailed his colors to the mast, and would stand by him and go down with them in honor, if need

New York being called voices in the galleries called, Tilden, Tilden and were greeted with furious hisses. When Illinois was called, Samuel S. Marshall, after a somewhat tiresome general political speech, in which he was interrupted by impatient calls of time, time, time and confusion, said the American people do demand as their leader a man worthy of the cause, one of inflexible honor, indomitable courage, a man of the people, one who is a legislator and finally on behalf of the unanimous Illinois delegation he named the gallant soldier, William R. Morrison, of Illinois.

When Massachusetts was reached, Leverett Saltonstall, of that state seconded Bayard's nomination.

Ohio named Thurman in a speech by Mr. Sweeney, which was frequently interrupted by applause. Dougherty's Pica for Hancock. When Pennsylvania was called its chair-

nan said they had no candidate to present but one of their delegates desired to present a name. Dan. Dougherty, of Philadelphia, then took the platform. Mr. Dougherty in presenting to the convention the name of General Hancock,

Mr. Dougherty's Speech. I propose to present to the thoughtful consideration of this convention the name of one who on the field of battle was styled 'the superb," [cheers] yet won the still nobler renown as a military governor whose proclaiming that the military rules shall ever be subservient to the civil power. nominated, of a man that will crush the last embers of sectional strife and whose name will be hailed as the dawning of the day of perpetual brotherhood. With him appeal to the supreme tribunal of the American people against the corruption of the Republican party and their untold violations of constitutional liberty. With him as our chieftain the bloody banner of grasp. O, my countrymen, in this supreme moment the destines of the republic are at stake and the liberties of the people

Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania. [This gave occasion for the wildest applause that had been witnessed upon the floor or in the galleries, many delegates rising to their feet. ] If elected he would take his seat. [Great applause.]

When South Carolina was called, Wade Hampton hobbled forward on his crutches amid great applause and said while he and his state recognized and appreciated Hancock and Thurman, South Carolina was for Bayard because he was the strongest man before the convention.

Hubbard, of Texas, seconded the nomination of Hancock. Strongfellow, of Virginia, seconded

Field's nomination, and Major Daniel, of the same state, followed in an impassioned speech in behalf of Hancock. Good, also of Virginia, seconded Thurman's nomina-The First Ballot-Hancock Leads. The chair then announced the names of

those in nomination for president of the United States. The names of Hendricks, Thurman and Hancock were each received with considerable applause, that for Hanel as the symbol of authority, said it could cock being by far the greatest and most enthusiastic and apparently the most spontaneous and natural.

After a number of motions to adjourn postpone, etc., had been made and defeated, it was agreed to proceed at once to a

The roll was then called and the vote resulted, total vote, 735; necessary to a choice, 492: Winfield S. Hancock..... Thomas F. Bayard..... Henry B. Payne..... Allen G. Thurman..... their coming. He saw in the faces befere Stephen J. Field..... him that the flag which they put out shall William R. Morrison..... Thomas A. Hendricks..... Samuel J. Tilden..... extol the Democratic party, its history and Thomas Ewing..... Horatio Seymour..... Samuel J. Randall. Joseph E. McDonald..... George B. McCielland ..... George V. N. Lathrop..... Joel Parker.....

Jeremiah S. Black.....

James E. English.....

Hugh J. Jewett..... As the vote of each state was announced from the platform the cheers and hisses were renewed, and some one moved that the galleries be cleared, but it was not pressed. While the clerks were adding up their tally the band played "Dixie, the first strain of which took a large part of the audience to their feet with cheers redoubled as "Yankee Doodle" followed. The chair announced that no one having received two thirds there was no

Mr. Breckenridge (Ky.) moved to adjourn to ten o'clock to-morrow. Adopted, and the convention adjourned at 6:10

On the first ballot the Pennsylvania delegation voted as follows: Field, 1; Bayard, 7; Hendricks, 1; Hancock, 28; Seymour, 3; Jewett, 1; Tilden, 15; Ran-

The platform will reaffirm the platform adopted at St. Louis and its main features are on the line of the late Pennsylvania resolutions adopted at the convention of the party held a few weeks since and said of the country find more trust? Who better | to be from the pen of Jere. Black. There also a strong anti-Chinese plank and a party, or who give a higher direction to its resolution in praise of Tilden and Hendricks, and an arraignment of the Repubevery form, who had contributed to the financial plank declares for gold and silver coin and constitutional currency convertable into coin.

The First Test. Alabama, the first called, had not made up her mind, and begged to be excused, so Arkansas led off with twelve votes for Field. The convention laughed; Field had such hard luck in the two attempts to second his nomination. Georgia was the first state to give Hancock a lift. Her eight unexpected votes for him raised a cheer, and henceforward Hancock was the favorite clear through the race, Bayard only dividing with him the applause of the multitude. Connecticut broke out for the unnominated Payne. Barnum's five delegates showed what New York was going to do. Kentucky, under Watterson's inspiration, threw five of her votes to Tilden, and still another attempt was made to get up a hurrah for the old man, but it failed, although W. L. Scott mounted a bench himself and shouted until he was hoarse. And so it went on, many delegates throwing their votes away and only the Hancock and Bayard men seeming desperately in earnest. New York's seventy votes for Payne brought out a storm of hisses, which the large minority rather enjoyed. Finally the roll was finished and the result was announced, with Hancock in the lead, Bayard a good second, Payne a bad third, Thurman a neck ahead of Field, Morrison next, and the rest, from Tilden to Joel Parker, distanced in the heat. The convention was satisfied with one day's work, and although some were quite ready to go on, all wanted something to eat and drink, and so there was an immediate adjournment, with another grand hurrah for Hancock.

## SCENES IN THE CONVENTION. The Magnificent Reception to Gen. Han-

The speakers who placed the several candidates in nomination were the recipients of applause when they mentioned their names or referred to their localities, but when Daniel Dougherty mounted the platform and eulogized the military and civic career of General Hancock there was a spontaneous break of enthusiasm which did not exhaust itself for several minutes. People rose from their seats, waved their hats, fans, handkerchiefs, parasols and everything about them that could add to the brilliancy of the scene. The applause shook the very building. The effort of Dougherty was masterly. The sentiment at the close that if Hancock were elected he would take his seat found a responsive chord in all who listened to it.

Before the nominations were being made a Hancock banner was borne aloft on the stage in the midst of much enthusiasm. After the candidates had all been presented the opponents of Hancock endeavored to effect an adjournment before the taking of a ballot fearing that the boom might culminate in his nomination. The audience and many delegates shouted adjournment, which aroused the indignation of Chairman Stevenson who threatened the removal of those engaged in interrupting the convention. The motion to adjourn having been defeated there was another storm of applause. The voting was closely scrutinized and thousands kept nominate one whose name will suppress all tallies of the result. A discouraging cir-factions, [cheers] will be alike acceptable cumstance to Hancock was that he did not receive any votes until Georgia was reached. The announcement of the result was heartily greeted and so were the votes for the general. Tilden's name was applauded and hissed.

THE BOOM GROWING. Predicting Hancock's Nomiaation Dispatches last night indicated that Cincinnati was going wild for Hancock. The New York delegation had a three hours' session, in which much bitterness was shown-much opposition to Payne. His son-in-law, Whitney, asked permission to withdraw his name as a canman with a record as stainless as his sword, concentrate its strength upon. His vote she is totally blind.

from this state will probably be largely in-

At 1:15 this morning, Congressman Ellis, of Louisiana, said that Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut will go solidly for Hancock on the first ballot to-day, which would render his nomination certain on that ballot.

A COAL SUSPENSION.

What was Announced Yesterday by th Reading Receivers. Tuesday it was authoratively announced by the Reading company receivers that an agreement was practically decided upon, namely: A total suspension of coal mining from July 1 to 12, and three days per week thereafter, as at present. Under the present arrangement only three corporations show any material increase in their tonnage, and the production even as limited is nearly as great as when the mines are worked full time. This is owing to the fact that during the idle days every-thing is prepared, and when the date for producing arrives increased energy is employed, with the above result. The official tonnage statement for Mayshows that in the decrease the Reading leads, with 580,432,18 tons less; the Central of New Jersey is next, with 199,064,10 less, and the Pennsylvania coal company, 146,455,01. The decreased tonnage of the others are merely nominal, being 35,580,05 for the Lehigh Valley, 20,216,18 for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 46,329,10 for the Delaware and Hudson and 38,751,16 for the two per centum. He thought it had been Pennsylvania railroad. The New York. Lake Erie and Western railroad actually shows an increase of 23,881,13 tons. The total stock on hand May 31 was only 101,-816 tons less than the month preceding. The only way to curtail production mate rially is to suspend for a longer period than three days.

In regard to rumors affecting the future policy of the Reading receivers, contemplating leasing the coal lands of the com pany, Franklin B. Gowen said yesterday that they were without foundation. The receivers, he says, are having an examination of the coal fields made, but it is merely the other one per centum without a vote a portion of the general plan to secure an actual exhibit of all matter pertaining to the embarassed corporations. A well-known banker and broker, speaking of the Reading, present and prospective, said yester-day; "Reading's affairs are all at sea, but they are coming around gradually, and the result will not be half as bad as ex-

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. A Denial

Some days since, mention was made these columns of a rumor of a check forged that was floating around in an indefinite sort of way in banking circles. The report was to the effect that a check for \$5 given by David B. Landis, of Bird in-Hand to a former employee named Rudy, had been raised by the latter individual to \$500, and that Rudy and a companion named Adam Wise had been seen at the Sorrel Horse hotel with plenty of money; that Wise was known to have had a \$50 bill in his pocket which he had had the debts contracted before January 1 changed, and further that both Rudy and 1874, had been paid, the city could in-Wise had left for parts unknown. While crease its debt two per centum, and that the rumors of the forgery could not be traced the story obtained brief currency, \$75,000 to work upon. In answer to Mr. but without taking definite shape subsided | Eberly, if that gentleman knew that the and nothing has since been heard of the

This morning Mr. Wise called at the In-TELLIGENCER office to deny any connection with or knowledge of the rumored forgery. He says at the time indicated he was with Rudy at the Sorrel Horse hotel. The latter had expressd his intention of going west, and asked Wise if he wouldn't go with him. Wise informed Rudy that he intended to go to Ohio at an early day, but that just at that time he was not prepared financially to make the trip. Rudy was very anxious for Wise to go with him, and said he would give him \$50 for expenses if he would accompany him. Wise accepted the offer and the two started for the west, their point of destination being Baltimore, Ohio. After spending a few days there, where Mr. Wise is well acquainted, Rudy wanted to go further west and asked Wise if he would go with him; but Wise declined, and Rudy started westward unaccompanied. Mr. Wise says he received a letter containing the newspaper article referred to, and at once returned home to make an explicit denial of the slightest complicity with the rumored forgery. He knows nothing whatever about it, he says, and Rudy told him that he had obtained the money from an uncle. He had not the least idea that Rudy secured the money by any irregular means, and does not now know where he got it. He wishes to enter his broad and explicit denial of the slightest implication in the affair, and these debts. And as we can increase the we cheerfully give him the benefit of his

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

Reserved Seats-President's Reception, The commencement exercises of the boys and girls high schools will take place in Fulton opera house to-morrow morning. The directors, teachers and pupils will meet at the high school building at 8 o'clock, sharp, and move in procession to the opera house. The exercises will commence at 8:15.

A number of seats have been reserved or parents of graduates and a few other invited guests and they have been given tickets to secure them. The president of the board, however gives notice that these seats will not be reserved after the exercises shall have commenced. If those holdtickets do not avail themselves of the privilige, and occupy the seats before the exercises commence, they will forfeit them to the public.

The president's reception and reunion of graduates, teachers and directors will take place in the old high school building corner Prince and Chestnut streets to-morow evening.

A Blind Pupil.

Mabel Arnold, a daughter of John A Arnold, of this city, was one of the pupils transferred from Miss Marshall's primary to Miss Brubaker's secondary school on Wednesday last. Mabel is now about 12 years old. When she was between two and three years old she had a severe at tack of scarlet fever, which left her totally blind. About three years ago, at the request of her parents, she was placed in Miss Marshall's school, so that she might hear the other wants register the other wants of the city of th hear the other papils recite their lessons. So bright and intelligent was she, and so attentive to what she heard, that the teachers determined to give her instructions. On Wednesday last she passed the examination conducted by Superintendent didate in consequence. The Hancock sentiment is strong in the delegation, the result partly of the receipt of a telegram ing, and written and mental arithmetic. every southern state and who can carry Pennsylvania, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York—the soldier states—meet to-day to decide on the one it will by wonderful when it is remembered that

CITY COUNCILS.

cial Meeting—Ordinances to Borro Money and Widen Pavements—Gas, Illuminating and Rhetorical. A special meeting of select and common

councils was held last evening. Select Council. Select council was called to order by President Evans with the following mem-

bers present: Messrs. Boring, Eberly, Franklin, Judith, Sales, Shenk, Zecher and Evans,

president. The president stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. Sheuk moved that the clerk read the ordinance authorizing a loan of \$15,000 a second time. The motion was carried and the ordinance read, together with the endorsement upon it, showing that it had been passed by common council, finally, on May 20.

Mr. Shenk moved that it be read a third time, and on this motion debate followed, Mr. Eberly was in favor of having all the debt paid, but he understood that this ordinance was for \$15,000. In 1874 our debt was \$482,153.96, and under the new constitution we had power to increase i two per centum on the assessed valuation of the property, real and personal. Now did we increase the debt since that time increased to within \$4,800 of the limit if we take the assessment of last year. This case is clearly settled in the case of Wheeler et. al. vs. the city of Philadelphia. The city wished to borrow \$2,000, 000 for sewers, etc. The court adjudged that the debt could be only increased two per centum and over that to seven per centum, it could not be increased without a vote of the people. In 1874 our debt two per centum, and cannot increase it

of the people. Mr. Shenk said that different people in terpreted this law differently. He had Mr. Atlee's opinion that the debt of '74 was the debt we must go by and we can increase it two per centum over and above that. He wanted this opinion read, and placed among the records.

The clerk read the opinion as follows: LANCASTER, Pa., June 5, 1880.

R. W. Shenk, esq.:
MY DEAR SIR: In regard to the matter concerning which you have consulted me I am of opinion that the total indebtedness of the city of Lancaster on January 1 1874, is to be considered; both funded and unfunded indebtedness. The fact that unfunded indebtedness of that date was afterwards funded does not alter the fact that the debt was then (January 4, 1874, ) in existence. As well might you add the loans made to pay old loans falling due as count this.

Yours, very truly, WM. A. ATLEE. Mr. Shenk then argued that after all debt could not be increased, why did he vote for the work that is not yet paid for. It is not disputed that the work was done by the street committee in all fairness, and knowing that the debt was a fair one, he would vote for the ordinance.

Mr. Eberly asked Mr. Evans for his opinion on the subject, and Mr. Evans said he would give it if Mr. Eberly would take the chair. Mr. Eberly did so, and Mr. Evans began by saying that he was anxious to have the debt paid, but he would not knowingly vote in violation of the law.

Mr. Sheak interupted him to ask why he

voted for the work knowing this. Mr. Evans replied that there were other ways of paying this debt. Then he proceeded to argue that the debt could not be increased more than two per centum, after January 1, 1874, and that it had already been increased to nearly that amount. He enumerated the loans that had been made since then and they amounted to \$219,200, \$100,000 of which had been borrowed in '75 to fund the floating indebtness. Two per centum of the valuation of the property is \$224,000, and taking \$219,200 from this leaves \$4,800 that may yet be borrowed

Mr. Shenk asked if part of this money was not used to pay debts contracted in 1873, and Mr. Evans answered no. Then Mr. Shenk read bills approved by the water committee in 1873 to the amount of over \$70,000 and argued that that amount of the loans made since 1874 was used to pay debt two per centum over the debt as it was on January 1, 1874; we can yet borrow \$60,000 or \$70,000.

The ordinance was read a third time and on its final passage adopted by the following vote:

Yeas-Messrs. Boring, Franklin, Judith, Sales, Shenk and Zecher. Nays-Messrs. Evans and Eberly. In casting his vote Mr. Zecher stated

that he was not sure from the arguments that they could borrow the money legally, but as he voted for the work he would vote to pay for it : The ordinance as adopted is as follows;

An Ordinance

Authorizing the issuing of a permanent loan for the payment of all bills contracted by the city of Lancaster up to June 1, 1880, for the laying of Belgian Block Pavement, Macadamizing certain Streets in said City, and for Labor, Material and General Street Work.

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this ordinance "for a permanent loan for the payment of all bills contracted by the for the payment of all bills contracted by the city of Lancaster up to June 1, 1880, for the laying of Belgian block pavement, macadamizing certain streets in said city, and for labor, material and general street work," the mayor of the city of Lancaster is hereby authorized and required to issue coupon bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the city/of Lancaster, in such forms as are now prescribed for the issuing of the same, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000); said bonds to be in denominations of the bandred dollars (\$250) and said certificates five hundred dollars (\$500) and said certificate to be of denominations of one hundred dollars to be of denominations of one hundred dollars (\$100) and multiples of one hundred dollars (\$100), redeemable in lawful money of the United States at the pleasure of the city after five years and within thirty years after their date, and bearing interest payable semi annualized the retained five payable semi annualized the retained five payable semi annualized five payables. ally at the rate of five per cent, per annum; and said bonds and certificates shall be exempt from the payment of tax and shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions. The coupons on said bonds and interest on said certificates shall be made payable at the office of the Treasurer of

macadamizing certain streets in the city of Lancaster, and for labor, materials and general Lancaster, and for habor, materials and general street work, and for no other purposes.

SEC. 3. An annual tax of one-tenth of one mill on all property subject to taxation for city purposes is hereby levied to pay the principal and interest of the above loan, collectible and payable as other city taxes.

Lighting the City. Mr. Eberly moved that the proposals for ighting the city be taken up and read, which was done and the action of common council, on awarding the contract to the

'New" company announced. Mr. Eberly moved that the action of common council be amended by giving the

contract to the "old" company, and presented the following communication from

that company: DEAR SIR: As an attempt has been made to deprive us of the contract for lighting the city which was awarded to us by the lamp committee, we submit the following statement to you, and if your pro-posal was issued in good faith we do not see how the award can be set aside by mis-

representation and other questions.

The new company claims to light 311 lamps at \$18, amounting to \$5,598. We can light 261 lamps at \$15.85 or \$4, 136.85, leaving a difference in our favor of

Now there is 50 lamps difference to be lit with oil at \$32.50, amounting to \$1,175. To this add the saving on bills at the market house, etc., of \$50, and there is still a difference in our favor of \$336, which we claim our bid is lower than theirs.

Now in regard to digging up the streets, we are prepared to give you all the security the city may require that they will be restored as found by us. We propose to extend our pipes, and

the lamp committee, replace the oil lamps Having formerly had connection with nost of the gas lamps it will require little digging to reconnect them.

wherever it is possible, as suggested by

GEORGE K. REED. June 23, 1880.

Mr. Zecher presented the following: LANCASTER, June 23, 1880. William Johnson, esq., Chairman Lamp

Committee. DEAR SIR: We have been informed that our proposition to extend our mains to a large number of oil lamps and light them at \$23.50 has been accepted by common council but no action taken in the select councils.

Since the date of that proposal there has been considerable declines in the price of pipe, and labor abundant, it would be was four per centum, we have increased it an advantage to extend our mains at this We will propose to reach at least 63 oil

lamps and light them at \$18 per lamp. Our company will then light 374 lamps at \$18, making \$6,732.

The Lancaster gas company will light 241 lamps at \$15.85, making \$3,829.85, leaving 133 lamps to be lighted by oil at \$23.50, \$3,125.50 or a total of \$6,945°35 against \$6,742 or a saving of \$213.35 by our proposition, and obviate the necessity of digging up the streets.

ours respectfully, J. H. BAUMGARDNER, Secretary. Lancaster Gas Light and Fuel Company.

Mr. Eberly thought that councils ought not to consider the last proposition from the "new" company. Proposals were advertised for, and councils ought only consider the proposals received then. He made a lengthy argument in favor of the "old" company, reviewing all the advantages claimed in Mr. Reed's communica-

Mr. Zecher suggested that as one of the companies had admitted that labor and materials are cheaper, proposals should

again be asked for from both companies. Mr. Shenk then offered a resolution that the contract be referred back to the lamp committee with instructions to advertise for new proposals and report to councils. He also hoped that before the contract was awarded an ordinance would be passed extending the time of the contract to three

Mr. Eberly argued further against the postponement and for the giving of the contract to the "old" company, and Messrs. Shenk, Franklin, Zecher and Boring argued for the postponement.

The vote on the resolution was finally taken and it was adopted by the following

Yeas-Messrs, Boring, Franklin, Judith, ales, Shenk and Zecher. Nays-Messrs Eberly and Evans.

Adjourned.

The clerk of common council being abent, on motion of Mr. Beard, J. M. Johnton was chosen to act as clerk, pro tem. The roll being called the following

named members answered : Messrs, Barnes, Beard, Boos, Borger, Brown, Cormeny, Davis, Downey, Hartley, Hays, Hershey, Johnson, Keeler, Lichty, McMullen, Smeych, Sprecher, Springer, Stormfeltz, White,

evergood, president. President Levergood stated that the special meeting had been called to consider the matter of awarding contracts for light. ing the city and increasing the width of the pavements on North Queen street and

President Levergood also stated that he had received communications from the (old) "Lancaster gas company" and the (new) "Lancaster gaslight and fuel company," relative to lighting the city for the ensuing year. As common council had already acted in this matter and it was now pending before select council, he deemed it improper to take any action at

On motion the communications were re-

ceived and filed. Mr. McMullen presented a petition, signed by more than two-thirds of the property owners on the first square of North Queen street, praying that the sidewalks on each side of said street may be made two feet wider than they are at present. The petitioners say that the street is now 42 feet wide between the curbs, and as it is about being paved with Belgian blocks the proposed reduction of the width of the roadway will not interfere with public travel, while the increase of the width of the sidewalks will greatly accommodate the public, especially the market people and the business men along said street. Mr. McMullen stated that only nine property owners on the street had failed to sign the petition; several of these lived in the country and had not been seen; one of them was in Europe and another who favored the widening of the pavements had refused to sign because one of his neighboring property owners had refused to subscribe his share towards paving the street with Belgian blocks. In view of all the facts, and believing that the widening of the sidewalks would be of great public advantage, Mr. McMullen offered the following ordinance:

An Ordinance Increasing the width of sidewalks on North Queen street between Penn Square and Orange street, and authorizing Councils by joint reso-lution to change the width of sidewalks in the city of Lancaster in certain cases.
SECTION I. Be it ordained by the Select and Penn Square and Orange street be increased

two feet.
SEC. 11. That owners of property on said North Queen street between Penn Square and Orange street shall be required immediately after the passage of this ordinance to set curbstones so as to make the said sidewalks conform to the increased width provided for in Section 1; and that in default thereof the Street Committee shall have such curbstones set as provided for by existing ordinances, at the cost of the said owners of property. cost of the said owners of property, SEC. III. That from and after the passage of this ordinance whenever two-thirds of the own-

this ordinance whenever two-thirds of the own-ers of property abutting on any street or square of a street, in the city of Lancaster, shall peti-tion Councils to have the width of the side-walks or pavements on said street or square of a street changed, Councils may by joint reso-lution provide for the change prayed for, at the cost of the owners of the respective prop-erties abutting on said street or square.

The ordinance, after being read once.

THE SOLID SOUTH.